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Agent.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in any name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

AUGUST, 1836.	(Sun) (Sun)	MOON'S PHASES.
5 Friday,	5 9 53	Per August, 1836.
6 Saturday,	5 10 50	a. m.
7 Sunday,	5 11 42	a. m.
8 Monday,	5 12 38	Last 4 1 49 morn.
9 Tuesday,	5 13 36	New 12 5 50 morn.
10 Wednesday,	5 14 37	First 13 4 18 a. m.
11 Thursday,	5 15 40	Fall 26 8 15 morn.

(FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.)

ORATION.

Delivered at Steel Creek, N. C.,
JULY 4th, 1836.

By ROBERT J. McDOWELL, Esq.

(PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.)

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: This day, which commemorates the sixtieth year of our emancipation from the yoke of British Tyranny, will always be hailed, as the dawn of brighter days, with rapturous bursts of joy, as long as the soul-stirring spirit of Republican Liberty continues to animate the hearts of its votaries. To commemorate the day which gives birth to a nation's freedom, to call to mind the causes which impelled to resistance, has been the practice of all nations, that their children's children might be animated by the principles of their fathers. Although the theme of this day's celebration has become trite—the path so beaten that a person of ordinary weight can scarcely hope to leave the individuality of his footsteps behind him, yet we can refresh our memories by relating the causes which urged to a Declaration of Independence—what toil, what calamities they endured—how they triumphed over the vanquished foe, and the glorious happiness which sprung from this liberation. There is something peculiar in the history of the Revolutionary War, different from that of most nations. The annals of the histories of most nations are stained with the blood of innocent citizens—their records disgraced with scenes revolting to every feeling of humanity—their soldiers enlisted under the banner of an ambition; and, seeking his own aggrandizement, trampling down as a prey to his men, and wearing a wreath dyed in human gore. Yes, fellow-citizens, most conquerors have ascended the steps of military glory, over plains whitening with human bones, and sat upon thrones dripping with human blood. But here the tale is altogether different—here we find our forefathers cultivating the most friendly feelings towards their mother country, and making every legitimate and peaceful exertion to have their grievances redressed. They did not appeal to arms, the final resort of oppressed humanity, at the first infringement of their rights; they lingered in hope during a series of arbitrary acts of oppression, for eight or ten years, until every petition, however graceful, and every remonstrance, however loud, were totally disregarded; until patience was exhausted, and justice, patriotism, and religion bid them rise to defend the rights which the God of Nature has guaranteed to all his rational offspring. A Declaration of Independence passed the Continental Congress assembled—a body of Statesmen the illustrious Pitt pronounced the most acute and penetrating in discernment, and the most correct in conclusion, under complicated circumstances, that he ever knew. A determination was now formed to wrest from the hand of oppression their expiring liberty, or sacrifice their lives upon its altar. The voice of war now rang through the land—every heart swelled for the contest—negotiations were at an end—the die was cast—and men in arms, which disclosed the feelings that had been in agitation for years—yet not with the violence of an overwhelming deluge of a Vesuvius or an Etna, which consumes what it cannot remove, and leaves nothing behind it but a barren desolation, and renders ages insufficient to repair the havoc of a day. Here was a scope of moral grandeur worthy the contemplation of a philosophic mind. The Statesmen devising plans to conduct the war with the wisdom, coolness, and moderation of Socrates—the Philosophers of “meditation profound” emerging forth from the shades of their literary retirement, folding their voluminous volumes, to vindicate the rights of bleeding humanity. Rapine, violence, and devastation which stain the proceedings of all great political changes, were measured by avoided—even the laws of equity, relative to the persons and property of neutral citizens, were held inviolable. There was no political demagogues to inflame the passions of the people, to trample under foot every law of God and man; their sole aim, the main spring to action, was to burst asunder the bands of despotism and live in the full enjoyment of peace. Who was the military chieftain that led them triumphant through the scenes of a tedious war? What does he ask at their hands when the enemy was vanquished? Does he ask a dividend? Does he claim to be crowned Monarch of the people who triumphed under his banner? No. Though first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen, he sublimely retires to the peaceful occupations of a rural life, content with the honor of effecting their liberation. There is no parallel to this in history. Beside Washington, Alexander is degraded to an universal robber of his race, Caesar becomes a despot vying for power, and Bonaparte a baffled aspirant to universal dominion. In the morning of triumph, and in the hour of adversity, he was alike serene—tranquil as wisdom, and simple as virtue: he is one among the few, who are virtuous without being vicious. Illustrious men! though they sit gone to the land of silence, yet thy name shall live! thou art as a star of tremendous magnitude, commissioned to proclaim peace and good will to mankind, of short duration in its rapid career amidst insupportable worlds, yet the emanations of thy cheering light, which has shone around us, will continue to guide our footsteps and cheer our hearts, until our bodies shall be shrouded in the mantle of death, where memory and affection cease to flow.

It is needless for me to trace the history of the Revolution through all its intricate wanderings—the alternate changes of fortune—the battles fought

and victories won—as all are, or at least ought to be, acquainted with the history of the events. It is doubtless the most interesting event recorded in history. Changes equally great, and convulsions equally violent, have taken place—nations sweating under the galling yoke of oppression, urged beyond endurance, have been aroused to hurl the signal of defiance, and ride victorious over their foes; but here we find weak and feeble colonies, without an army, without a navy, without munitions of war, without fortifications, and without an established form of government, boldly stepping forth to meet a well-armed and disciplined foe upon the battle-field—though in want of all things yet supplying all, stimulated by the pervading spirit of liberty, and in the establishment of a genuine nation affecting their liberation. Nor is this all, we see the soldier returning in quietude to his home, to care for his wife and fondle his innocent babes, the Philosopher to the shades of his literary retirement, and a Constitution organized on the basis of equity, springing from their soil blood, throwing a chain of cord of affection around the Patriots as a bulwark to their liberties, shedding the benign influence of its light upon us, and will, in all probability remain a monument of glory when the centuries shall have mouldered into dust. The hand of Omnipotence, says Washington, was on visible through the progress of the Revolution, that he that looks faith is worse than an Infidel, and more than wicked that is unwilling to acknowledge his obligation. Have we not seen the political horizon grow dark, the prospects ahead veiled with a mist of gloomy forebodings, as preludes to a disastrous calamity, yet delivered by his uplifted hand and outstretched arm? Have we not seen the waters of Jordan divide, and the army led by the hands of his kindred? Have we not seen the enemy press through immense tracts of country, overcome obstacles almost insurmountable, to enclose themselves in Yorktown, whose walls were fated to fall down as another Jericho, under the command of another Joshua? Who but he that commands the winds and the seas—those dreadful ministers of Heaven's vengeance—could send forth a formidable fleet from the South and an army rushing from the North, like an impetuous torrent—the allied powers of France and America—to co-operate on the same day and same hour of the day, to defeat the enemy's escape, and strike a final blow to a grievous war. We have been truly styled his American Israel. Since our liberties have been under such peculiar circumstances, with what jealousy care ought we to guard them against the intrigues of base politicians at home, and the insidious wiles of a foreign influence abroad, which both Washington and Lafayette dreaded as the bane of Republics. The acquisition of Liberty is no trifling, nor holiday amusement. The legacy of liberty bequeathed to us by our fathers was not won like property, by the sweat of the brow, but at the cost of many lives, and at the price of much blood. If we eagerly preserve the wealth of our fathers, with what zeal should we defend the possession of liberty, an imperishable treasure, bought at a much dearer price? That the ordinary mode of achieving independence is any thing else than desirable. The halo of glory that encircles a warrior's brow is charming when seen at a distance. The idea of a young hero burning with ardor to distinguish himself in the field of battle by military prowess, and the honor which accompanies a warrior, who has been fighting for the interest of his country, greeted by the acclamations bursting from thousands, old and young, all have a powerful tendency to throw in the dark its revolting scenes, and represent it as a theatre of honorable fame. But let the other side of the tale be told, let the mask which hides its shocking scenes be torn from the subject, and exposed in its naked deformity, then will we see exhibitions of cruelties and woes revolting to every principle of humanity, and sufficient to shake the battlements of high Heaven. Ask him who has seen the land deluged in blood and cities wrapped in fire, ask the father of the Revolution, whose shadow foot marked the cold ground with the crimson blood that flowed from his veins, if he saw pleasure in the clash of arms—ask him who heard the cannon's roar and the artillery's platoon's mingled with the shrieks of the dying, and the shouts of victory, when liberty waved over the land in blood and tears, her children on wheels of fire—ask him, if to vindicate the rights of man be a jolly amusement. It was through such pains as these that the child of freedom was brought forth, and it devolves upon us to defend, cherish and protect it. Verily it seems to me, that the heart of that man who looks with feelings of indifference, or sees nothing worthy of admiration in our venerable fathers, who, half fed, half clothed, and half perished, braved all dangers, endured inclement skies, and left their wives and their homes, all to bequeath liberty to their descendants, must be as cold as the icicle that encircles the mountain brow of Switzerland. If a man endures a College, or apprentices his money to ameliorate the condition of the hapless poor, we all wish one second look his benevolence, how much more then, the revolutionary heroes who hazarded life, more dear than property, endured toil, and all for what? Not so much for their own interest as that of a rising generation. For many expected to lose their lives in the struggle—others whose lives were far spent could not expect to enjoy it long. Venerable Fathers! time with its unsparring hand has carried off most of your companions in toil. Of the officers who guided our councils, and heroes who met the foe on the field of war, all except a few, to whom Heaven has allowed an unusual length of days, have paid the debt of Nature. Our hearts are cheered by the light beaming from your countenances, though the storms of many a winter have blown around you, and you have seen times that tried men's souls, your trials are now at an end, the storms have blown past, and the sunshine of peace and honor has shone upon your latter days. You have the gratification to behold a mighty empire, the glory of the world, rise from the toils of your labors. Though your heads are now whitened over with the frost of age, you have the satisfaction of beholding a succeeding, and even a third generation rise to take your places; and their children's children still rising to call you blessed, will hallow the day you resolved to live free or die.

He who looks upon our liberties as an empty vapour or is so wrapped in selfishness as to make no exertion in defence of them; to say nothing of those politicians who sacrifice their country's interest to their own promotion, is unworthy the protection of the laws or even the name of an American citizen. The question which more concerns us now rests with force. Have we acted a part worthy the responsibility that rest upon us? Have we been acting the part of idle delinquents while hallowing the knees to the idol of ambition, avarice, and luxury—let raptures, while it soothes us into a peaceful slumber, smokes the blood from our veins and preys upon our vitality—

In vain may we boast of our fathers having rolled away the burden of oppression if we make no endeavors to eradicate that plant of freedom: it is the plant growing and invigorating, or else it becomes a dead trunk with broken branches which can afford no shelter. There is a natural tendency in Republics to degenerate as there is in a tendency to fall, and nothing can counteract this tendency, and the continual endeavor of honest men to increase it, than the untiring exertions of all true patriots. Again, I ask the question, what do we mean by energetic and indefatigable exertions to preserve the sanctities of civil liberty—this fine set stereotyped phrases—do we mean such politicians as make the most noise about patriotism and the only true republican principles? do we mean such political papers that desert the high ground of argument and reason, and descend into the channel of scurrility and abuse, more fit the tenant of Billingsgate? do we mean such politicians who can mount a stump and deliver the most frothy speech to ride into office upon the passions or prejudices of the people. No, we mean those who exert their influence to diffuse virtue, religion, and intelligence through the community, and each individual that are careful to elect suitable representatives, true to their interests, untrammelled by party subserviency, and those Statesmen who enact wholesome laws, distributing equal rights and privileges to all men of every grade; and, who stretch forth their hands to save the country from ruin when endangered by the gales of party faction. Virtue, Religion, and Intelligence both in those who rule and those who are ruled, are indispensable ingredients for the perpetuity of all good governments, the sine qua non of all Republics. Upon these the ark of safety rode over the proud waves of British tyranny; and upon these it must ride over the storms of internal factions. The privileges enjoyed in such governments as require the point of the bayonet to subject the people to obedience, are not worth the value of a shrymp or an oyster; and if this military coercion be necessary, it is inconceivable evidence that their laws are oppressive, or that they are incapacitated to enjoy it through their ignorance or viciousness of their hands. It is a matter of surprise that our public sentinels, who, as they stand on the watchtower of the republic or walk their daily rounds, so often startle us with the cry “Constitution violated, laws trampled upon,” should so seldom point to popular ignorance, that colossal enemy of all that is good and fair. What is it which the statesman thinks most likely to mar every system of enlightened legislation? What is it at which the American patriot is most easily alarmed, as he surveys the prospects opening around his country? What is the most formidable obstacle the philanthropist finds to oppose his plans of social improvement? He who has been accustomed to estimate correctly, the moral forces that operate in society will answer that it is popular ignorance. It is this, that shrouds the rising glories of this republic and hangs as a ponderous mass upon the wings of the golden eagle, and prevents it from soaring to the sublime heights of true Republican Liberty. Freedom cannot be preserved by the force of arms, if so, the world are this time would have been basking in the full sunshine of its fruition. For the world presents little else than one grand field of battle, but how few can be said to be free; it may be acquired, but cannot be shielded by munitions of war. Many nations have broken the wheels of oppression and rolled away the burden of affliction; but there was not sufficient wisdom in their councils to organize an equitable plan of Government, nor virtue among the people to sustain it. Others have succeeded well at first, and hoisted their sails on a smooth tide, blown by a prosperous wind, but have soon been wrecked by the gales of faction and thrown upon a more dreary land, than from whence they started. Greece, the land from which issued numerous streams of knowledge, the mistress of the literary world, first sunk into luxury and is now trodden by the timid slave, cringing in servile subjection at the foot of a Sultan. I know we are apt to think, that nations enslaved have nothing to do, but rise in rebellion and assert their rights; but, while ignorance holds its sway, and breeds over the land, if Tyrants are assassinated, Princes dethroned, and men in arms to defend their rights, it avails them nothing, for little do they understand the nature of the object in dispute. And amidst the clash of arms and din of battle, unprincipled men take advantage of the general confusion, party arrayed against party, until their fury is exhausted and strength spent, while liberty sweeps alone deserted of her allies. Nature is not thus to be exhausted of her power to create more, if Tyrants are assassinated, others will rise up and use the people as mere tools to rivet on their necks the chains they were so violent in breaking. To cleanse a stream, the fountain must be purified, so to fix a nation to enjoy and preserve liberty, the people must be enlightened. If we, who are the most intelligent people upon earth, can scarcely prevent the vessel of this Republic from being shattered by partisan strife, how can it be expected that others can ever organize a free government, much less keep it alive, whose minds are darkened by ignorance, and who bow the knee to the idol of superstition, that might be eager to hold people in servile subjection. Without saying that our Republic has been upon the brink of irretrievable ruin, I think its history will clearly bear me out in the assertion, that it has been endangered. I have no disposition to find fault or indulge in idle declamation, and would fain cover with a mantle of charity the subsequent political events of this republic. Neither do I look upon every mismanagement in the councils of our nation as preludes to its dissolution, for to expect perfection in the proceedings of our legislative bodies is vain and nugatory, especially since their minds are under excitement more or less, and are apt to legislate with the same feeling under which they elected. And to expect the political elements of our country to remain untroubled where there is such a wide circulation of political papers, such a free interchange of sentiments, and so many lucrative offices to be filled, and so many office-hunters grasping for them, is vain and idle. Where there are so many patriots jealous of their liberties and look with a jealous eye upon the movements of government, when political changes are to be effected, it must be done through excitement. When the political current sets in wrong, it requires much time and much labor, before it can be thrown into its proper channel, for the conductors of the measures, even tho' convinced of their error, would rather the people should sustain some damage than abandon their measures, as it would be an acknowledgment of an error—a thing very grating to human nature, and many papers too will support all the acts of their party, right or wrong, and another the light of truth from the citizens crying peace, when there is no peace, simply because it is there interest to do so. I deem such circumstances as these, the true alarm must be sounded loud, and the peal be rung

before the truth can make its way through the mass of the population. I think the history of this Republic will clearly bear me out in this assertion, that her enemies are able to be troubled with many difficulties, while plenty prevails among the citizens. After the war was vanquished and peace declared, this federal plan of union was deemed under such excitement, that it was found prudent to give way to an adjournment for cool deliberation. After we launched forth upon a tide of experiment, many difficulties arose. Need I refer you to the whiskey insurrection of Pennsylvania, the Alien and Sedition laws of the elder Adams, the Berlin and Milan decrees issued by Bonaparte to destroy the neutrality of the United States, when the war broke out in Europe, which shook a continent of kingdoms to their centres; all these filled the papers of the day with prophetic omens of a speedy destruction, but these difficulties soon passed away, and peace and plenty prevailed without any disposition to fight, except by a war of words, which instruments of warfare are generally harmless in this land. So we sustained no material damage, but still rising in national grandeur, until 1812, when war was declared against England for entering the holy sanctuary of our vessels, and despoiling them of their treasure. A part opposed the war, as involving us in needless calamities, which called the Hartford Convention to adopt measures for a dissolution of the Union. It was then, that real danger stared us in the face: a fire harassing without and rebellion at home, filled the horizon with dark clouds of gloom. One step farther and the American glory would have been shrouded in its beams and set forever. We stood upon the banks of the Hudson about to plunge into the angry stream of excitement, beyond which verges a dreary desert where anarchy and civil war hold their terrific reign, with a long black trail of horrors, but happy! yes, thrice happy! I struck with a due sense of error made fast retrograde movement and gained the asylum from whence we started. The passion ebbed, peace declared, how clear and serene was the sky, when the clouds were brushed away. Prosperity soon spread her sails, the soldier gladly exchanged the toils of the camp for the rest of his home, and the mariner once more spread his canvas to the winds and fearless of molestation, joyfully stretched his way upon the ocean. At last another political difficulty arose from the Tariff being considered too onerous on imported goods, by the South. This was not an upset contest, created by the impulse of feeling, but it lasted eight or ten years before the end was effected. You all recollect the feelings that existed at the time, many thought we were encircling around the vortex that was to engulf us, and almost heard the surge roar; yes, many thought they saw the gathering clouds big with the elements of destruction, ready to dash the Union into ten thousand atoms. But the elements were allayed by the interposition of wise legislation and the clouds were brushed away, while we still rose in national grandeur and prosperity. What my friends do these facts prove? Do they not prove beyond all controversy and the least shadow of doubt, that the vessel of this Republic is not fabricated out of glass, to be broken by every storm that sweeps along, and that perfect harmony cannot be expected to exist in the councils of any nation upon earth. They show that it is the production of wisdom containing energetic and elastic qualities—that there is virtue in the People and wisdom in the Statesmen. And although there may be many who love their own promotion more than their country's interest, who love to fish in troubled waters under the pretext of rectifying them to their former pristine purity, in order to ride into office. Although there always have been, and always will be, men who substitute the spirit of a party for the will of the people, while their audacity may for a while throw into retirement useful men, when devotion to party or set stands in the place of public and private virtues, yet in due time, the genuine Statesmen, aided by the virtuous firmness of the yeomanry of the land, will calm the troubled elements and stay the tide of corruption and re-establish the purity of the laws. It is feared by some, that our people are not sufficiently alive to the interest of their country, too hard to be aroused to a sense of its danger, and permit the idol of corruption to hold its dominion too long. I know that the inhabitants of this land are slow to wrath, and are accustomed to hear with great coolness things of a very exciting character; and if their feelings be excited for the moment, yet they will soon subside, like the bubbling of water when the fire is removed. I know too we hear with indifference, things which, if circulated in despot lands, where the newspapers are inspected before publication, would arouse the citizens to infernal madness, and put a firebrand into every man's hand. These little irregularities that creep into our government, have but little influence upon the mass of the population, for they do not reach far enough to touch their interest. Let but one of the fundamental laws be touched which support their interest, or oppressive laws be enacted, whose weight they feel, there every reason to believe that they would start from their slumbers, and the Swedish-like form of faction, would sink beneath their efforts. I look upon this quality as the great anchor of our safety. In countries where the people are so feeble as to act from the impulse of feeling or the spur of the moment, their liberties are liable to be lost by every gale that sweeps along. In such a land, the wheel of a revolution may be put in motion by a fly, which will crush thousands of her innocent citizens before it will run its career, before passion subsides and reason assumes the ascendancy; like the volcano of France, sudden as the eruptions of a volcano, burning every thing upon the margin of its course and leaving nothing behind it but a moral waste for the patriot to mourn over. The case is altogether different here. Little whiffs may rise in certain quarters, innovations be made and corruption creep into the government which will run their course, yet will be lost before they work their way through the whole breadth of the land, like a bubble that is lost on the surface of the water. Tho' some may think it foolish to stick to a party, when it is worsted or at the bottom of the political wheel, and look upon men and principles as mere cards, with which to play a winning game, yet in the hour of real danger, our watchmen upon the towers of liberty will sound the tocsin of alarm, light up the torch of liberty, and the virtuous people rise in their majesty, bring order out of confusion, light out of darkness, and calm the rippled surface like a master spirit moving over the great deep.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—We can with proud satisfaction indulge the fact that we have reached in safety, the sixtieth year as an independent nation—have had experience of our Constitution in prosperous as well as in adverse circumstances, containing a reconciliation of personal liberty with national equality and energy. Nor is it a less peculiar quality of our Con-

stitution, that it is capable of extending over such an extensive territory without losing its vital energy, still protecting the interest of those for whom it was established. In closing these remarks, let me refrain from saying who of our fathers, as the first yielded to the axe and flame, thought of the small step upon which we now stand, being realized in such a short time. Who of them thought of cities with their busy population, a thousand miles from the Atlantic, or of cities referring to the proceeding from distant voyages, laden with rich materials, and conveying them through the land by internal navigation? Who thought that the land in so short a time, would be intersected in all directions by canals or rail-roads, thrown across high mountains, forming channels of communication in all points, with a rapidity almost incredible? Such results as these were never entered into other calculation, and were beyond even the dreams of fancy, yet a few years have brought them to pass. The plant which our fathers planted has grown, increased, and strong the roots have sunk deep into the earth, the top shot high into the air, its branches have extended widely, and spread an ample roof over the earth, on aylum for the weary and oppressed, embracing thirty millions of intelligent beings, the storm and tempest have whistled through its bowels, stripped it of some of its verdure and beauty, yet it increases and stands firm like the oak that has hoisted the mountain storm. This Republic will test the principle whether the people are able to rule themselves or not. We have launched upon a tide of experiment under the most favorable circumstances. If we fail, then will they and children break forth in songs of triumph in desolate lands, days of celebration and seasons of festivity will be appointed as a glorious jubilee—if we fail, beneath our ruins we will crush a galling world, the knell of Liberty will be tolled, its shores made, and its silences moans in “wreck and ruin.” Since such weighty responsibilities rest upon us, ought not every one to be equipt with the armor of defence. It is evident that no nation ever possessed more means to national prosperity than we do; our soil is fertile, our climate congenial, our territory ample, our citizens hardy, brave, and enterprising. If this was a plan to indulge in prophecy, and we could look into the vista of time to prophetic vision, we might point to a state of national grandeur, a nation embracing two hundred millions of intelligent beings, extending from Maine to Mexico, and stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific, a distance of three thousand miles, and all our western wilderness filled with a busy population, and the lands waving with luxuriant crops, Manufactures here may rise, Commerce may distribute our surplus produce, augment our capital, give energy to industry, improvement to roads, and patronage to arts and sciences. Let but the spirit—the political wisdom of our fathers prevail—let God be acknowledged in our proceedings, then all these blessings will follow, tranquility at home and peace abroad; and as years roll on, the stream of our prosperity will widen and deeper. In the beautiful language of inspiration, our sons will be as plants grown up in their youth, and our daughters as corner stones, polished after the similitude of a palace.

FLAG OF THE UNION.

On and after the fourth of July next, the flag of the United States will be spangled with twenty-six stars, two being added in consequence of the admission of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union. In 1818, the number of States being 20, an act passed that on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the Flag of the Union; and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th day of July then succeeding such admission. The 13 stripes, denoting the thirteen original States was further enlarged, it was perceived that the Flag would not eventually admit of a stripe for each, and so an act was passed fixing the number at 13 as before. The last star added to the Flag, was on the 4th of July, 1822, in honor of the State of Missouri, which was admitted into the Union on the 10th of August 1821. The Star for Maine was added on the 4th of July, 1820.

Secret understanding between all the Indian Tribes.—We have often adverted to the fact that however widely distant from or hostile to each other may be the various tribes of Indians on our extended frontier, they are in constant communication with each other, and to a man are ever united in feeling and sentiment against their natural enemies and conquerors, the white population of this country. The war belt, it is well known, has been sent by the murderous Seminoles to the Winnebagoes of the extreme north, and Black Hawk, their exasperated and implacable chief, as the dethroned monarch who has been supplanted by Ken Kueh, (whose likeness may be seen in the Indian Gallery in this city,) has been industriously at work to give it circulation. We know that the Creeks are at this moment in a bloody war with our people, kindled by the exulting Seminoles; and we learn by a letter from an officer from Fort Leavenworth, that the success of these latter have already reached the far west beyond the Arkansas, and that the Kickapoo have held their war dances there in celebration of these victories.

Swallowing a Car.—A black boy in this place had by some means managed to get a copper cent lodged in the lower part of his throat; which was extracted by Dr. Mitchell, assisted by Dr. Burns, and Bouchell a short time afterwards, without cutting. This operation has been spoken of as exhibiting great skill and ingenuity. The great fear was that it might drop into the stomach, and of course prove fatal, as there would have been no possibility of extracting it from that place, and the action of the gastric fluids on the metal would have produced a poison, that must in the end have caused the lad's death.—Car. Watchman.

[From the Knoxville Register, July 13.]
JOURNAL OF THE CONVENTION.
Held at Knoxville (Tenn.) on the subject of the contemplated Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road—Continued.

Wednesday, July 6, 1836.

Mr. Chappell, on behalf of the Georgia Delegation, submitted a report which was referred to the Committee of Forty-Four.

On motion of Mr. Cooke,
Resolved, That the Committee of Forty-Four consider and report on the expediency of giving some expression of opinion on the part of this Convention as to the obligation on the part of the Directors of the proposed Company, of having all the routes examined within the limits of the charter, before the line of Rail Road shall be laid down.

Mr. Fox, in behalf of the Delegates from Pulaski county, Kentucky, presented their report; which was referred to the Committee of Forty-Four.

The President submitted a report from the Brigade of Engineers; which report was referred to the Committee of Forty-Four.

On motion of Mr. Garrard, Mr. Coleman, of Kentucky, was added to the Committee of Forty-Four, so as to make the Committee consist of forty-five.

Mr. Blair, in behalf of the Delegation from Washington, Sullivan, Carter and Johnston counties, Tennessee, presented a statistical report on those counties; which report was referred to the Committee of forty-five.

Mr. Williamson moved that Mr. Vogler, of North Carolina, be added to the Committee of Forty-Five; which motion was carried in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Gray,
Ordered, unanimously, that one of the galleries be appropriated for the use of the ladies.

On motion of Mr. Kane,
Resolved, That the Committee of Forty-Five be requested to enquire into the expediency of the examination of the route from Moccasin Gap to the head waters of Sandy.

On motion of Mr. Clayton,
Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to select for publication, from the various documents presented to the Convention, such papers as they may think necessary and proper; showing the advantages of the several routes proposed to connect the southern and western States by a system of Rail Roads.

And ordered, that the Committee consist of one member from every State.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow, meridian.

Thursday, July 7, 1836.

Mr. Dunkin, in behalf of the Delegation from South Carolina, presented a report on the advantages of that State, in connection with the contemplated Rail Road; which report was read, and referred to the Committee of Forty-Five.

On motion of Mr. Bradley, on behalf of the Tennessee Delegation, the following document was laid on the table:

Resolved, by the Tennessee Delegation, that they will individually surrender their preferences for any particular route for the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, and will cordially co-operate with others in carrying the charter into operation on such route as may be designated by the Engineers under the authority of the Company, when formed.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee of Forty-Five, presented the following Preamble and Resolutions:

The Report of the Committee of Forty-Five.

The Committee, to whom was referred the report of the South-Carolina Commissioners, and the four resolutions directing them to consider the charters, and to enquire and report on the practicability, probable cost, and commercial and other advantages of the proposed Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road, and the measures necessary to be adopted in relation thereto, have had these important subjects under consideration, and find that charters have been passed by the Legislatures of South-Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, for the purpose of extending a Rail Road from Louisville and Cincinnati to Charleston, through the States above mentioned. Having examined the provisions of these charters, the committee are of opinion that they should be accepted.

1. **Resolved**, That in the opinion of this Convention, the charters of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road should be accepted; and should alterations or amendments hereafter be found necessary, that application be made therefor to the Legislatures of the States granting the same; and this Convention hereby urges upon the said States the expediency of granting such application, should the same be made, and can entertain no doubt of the disposition, which will be felt by the Legislatures of said States, to comply with all reasonable requests, which may be made by the company when the same shall be formed.

2. **Resolved**, That it is important for Georgia, and Alabama, and Virginia to unite with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company by branches connecting with the main trunk of the road at points convenient for said connection in Tennessee, on terms of mutual reciprocity and perfect equality as to the rate, accommodation and despatch in the transportation of freight and passengers.

And thereupon Mr. Blending, from the same committee, in continuation of their report, and particularly in relation to the

second resolution, submitted the following resolution, accompanied by a report.

3d. **Resolved**, That in the opinion of this Convention, a practicable route for a Rail Road has been found for connecting the city of Charleston with the cities of Louisville, Cincinnati, and Mayville, and that the same may be constructed at a reasonable cost, and entirely within the means of the several States interested therein.

And thereupon, Mr. Drake, from the same Committee, in continuation of their report, and particularly in relation to the third resolution, submitted the following resolution, accompanied by a report:

4. **Resolved**, That in the opinion of this Convention, the amount of transportation and travelling on said road will increase for an indefinite period of time, and that it will from the completion of the road, be such as to render its estimated cost a profitable investment.

And thereupon the President from the same committee, in conclusion of their report, and particularly in relation to the fourth resolution, submitted the following resolution, accompanied by a report.

5. **Resolved**, That viewing the proposed road as one of vast importance to the people of the southern and western States, we hold them bound by every consideration of interest and duty, to come forward to its support, by subscribing freely for stock, when the books shall be opened in October next; nor can we entertain a doubt, that should the road be completed at an early day, by the vigorous and united efforts of the people and the States interested therein, that it will amply remunerate them for the capital invested.

6. **Resolved**, That we consider the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, as a work eminently entitled to the patronage and support of the States through which it will pass, or which may be interested therein; and as, from the national character, great cost, and magnitude of the work, it could hardly be expected that it should be carried through by private enterprise alone, we would respectfully, and do hereby most earnestly appeal to the said States for liberal appropriation towards carrying on the great work which, when completed, will be an enduring monument to their wisdom and patriotism.

7. **Resolved**, That we consider the fund which will be placed at the disposal of said States, by the division among them of the surplus revenue of the Union as peculiarly applicable to this great work, which passing through several States, will open a channel to the most extensive social and commercial intercourse between the western States bordering upon the Ohio and the great Lakes, and the States on the South Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico; thereby strengthening the bonds of our Union, and promoting the prosperity of a large and most interesting portion of our common country.

8. **Resolved**, That this Convention, therefore, earnestly appeal to said States, to appropriate and set apart the said fund, or so much as may be necessary for that purpose, and to cause the same to be faithfully applied to the execution of said Road. It is presumed that the States of Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, North Carolina and South Carolina, cannot receive, under the distribution bill, the first year much less than nine millions of dollars, a sum nearly sufficient to make the Road; and should Georgia, Alabama, Virginia, and Indiana, become interested in it, by lateral roads, the whole amount required could be raised by the appropriation of the surplus of only a single year. We call upon these States, therefore, for the promotion of their own best interests, and for the sake of their posterity, not to suffer the work to fail.

9. **Resolved**, That, in publishing these resolutions and the proceedings of the Convention the same be accompanied by an address, to be prepared and published in the name and behalf of this Assembly, embodying and enforcing these views, and urging, in the strongest manner, upon the States and the people, the duty in carrying the great work into effect.

And thereupon the entire Report of the Committee of Forty-Five was unanimously concurred with and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Drake,
Resolved, That the President be requested to prepare the address to accompany the proceedings of the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins,
Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, a Rail Road communication with the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road, and the State of Georgia, and thence extending into the State of Alabama, would alike contribute to the prosperity of the States in the South, and also those on the Ohio river, and that such efforts and legislative provision (provided further legislation should be found necessary) should be made as might effect, upon terms of fair and just reciprocity, such connection.

On motion of Mr. John Speed Smith, the following resolution was laid on the table:

Resolved, That, as the contemplated Rail Road, connecting the Ohio and Southern Atlantic, will furnish the surest and speediest transmission of the mail, and the most certain and expeditious means for transporting provisions and munitions in a period of war, it is the settled opinion of this Convention, that the Government of the United States should become a large stockholder in said Road.

Mr. Blanding, from the Committee of Forty-Five, made a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That all communications to

this Convention, pointing out the peculiar advantages of any route of Rail Road between the points to be connected within the chartered limits of the company, be delivered to the Secretary of this Convention to the Board of Directors of the company, as soon as it shall be organized.

And thereupon said resolution was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Drake,
Resolved, That to defray the expenses of this Convention, every member pay over to the Secretary two dollars.

The Convention adjourned until to-morrow morning 9 o'clock.

LETTER OF SAMUEL W. MARDIS.

TALLAHASSEE, April 12th, 1836.

Gentlemen—Your letter of the 6th February informing me of my nomination as an elector, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States at the approaching Presidential election, reached this office some weeks since. An absence from home, on professional engagements, must be my apology for not having furnished you an answer at an earlier day.

You say "that it is the desire of" at portion of my fellow citizens whom you represent, that you should know of me whether I should vote for Hugh L. White for President, and such other person as may be selected by a majority of my friends as Vice President (he being a democrat)." I answer, that I will. Having made this distinct avowal of my determination, with your indulgence, I will proceed to state some of the reasons, that have influenced this decision, and this I am more inclined to do, from the consideration, that I find myself opposed on this question, by friends for whose judgment and patriotism I have ever entertained the most profound respect, and because I at one time thought it possible, in the event that Judge White should cease to be a candidate or have but a slight prospect of being elected, I might be induced to vote for Mr. Van Buren. I am, however, frank to confess that a more thorough knowledge of his past political history, in connection with recent developments, satisfied my mind that to vote for him would be to commit moral treason against every political opinion that I have entertained, or expressed, up to the present hour, and to prostrate my country at the shrine of unhallored ambition. I will now proceed in as concise a manner as the nature of the subject will admit, to state some of the reasons why I am in favor of Judge White, and opposed to Mr. Van Buren.

Judge White holds that the true riches of a Government consist in the happiness and prosperity of its citizens. That its wealth is held in trust for them, and in the language of our venerable President, that the "blessings of the soil are the basis and source of the Republic, and are entitled to the fostering care of Congress," and that by reducing the price of the public domain, place it in the power of every freeman in this country to say I too have a home and friends of my own; I too have the means of educating my children,—thus preserving that principle of equality which lies at the foundation of the happiness of every community. That these are the sentiments of Judge White, will be seen from the following proceedings in the Senate of the U. States, 14th of February, 1837, on Mr. Benton's bill reducing and graduating the price of the Public Lands. The fifth section of the bill is in these words:

And he it further enacted, That all the land which shall remain unsold for one year, after having been offered for one year at 25 cents per acre, shall be, and the same is hereby ceded in full property to the States in which the same may lie.—See Congressional Debates vol. 3, page 246.

Was Mr. Van Buren with us on this proposition? He shall speak for himself. When the bill was taken up, Mr. Van Buren rose and submitted the following remarks:

"Mr. President, (said Mr. Van Buren,) at a future day, and when the Senate have full information, he would most cheerfully unite his exertions with those of others, endeavoring to fix upon some plan, which whilst it was equitable, as it regards the old States, should relieve all from present embarrassment, and be beneficial to the new States."

He did not despair, notwithstanding the conceded difficulties of the subject, of the ultimate adoption of some measure that would lead to these results. He therefore moved to lay the bill on the table, with an understanding that it would not be taken up again at the present session."

The motion of Mr. Van Buren was agreed to and the bill was laid on the table. (See Congressional Debates, vol. 3, page 246.)

After the expiration of more than a year (to wit) on the 21st April, 1838, Mr. V. Buren was afforded an opportunity in the Senate of the U. States, to do for the new States that justice which he withheld from them at the preceding session, for (as he said) the want of time. The bill reducing and reducing the price of the Public Lands was taken up this day, 21st April, 1838, when Mr. Van Buren addressed the Senate at great length, in opposition to the bill, and in reply to the various arguments which had been urged in support of the bill, and its various amendments: so "say the report" in Congressional Debates, vol. 4th, part 1st, page 678.

The question was then taken on enrolling the bill, and it was rejected by the following vote:

Yes—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Boulogne, Cobb, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky., Johnson of Louisiana, Kane, King, McKinley, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Rogers, Tazewell, Thomas, WHITE, Williams—21.

No—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Batesman, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Dickerson, Foot, Hayne, Knight, McLane, Mason, Marks, Parrie, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of S. C., Tyler, VAN BUREN, Webster, Wiley, Woodbury—35.—Same volume and page.

What is the impression made upon your minds on comparing the last speech and vote of Mr. V. Buren on this bill, with his speech of the 14th of February, 1837? Do you believe that he was sincere, in saying that his object in laying the bill on the table, was that he might be afforded an opportunity of devising some plan, equitable and just, between the old and new States? or was it a mere trick to defer the passage of the bill of 1837?

That the latter was his object is most clear, from the fact that he opposed the bill, with all its amendments, in every shape and form in which it was afterwards presented. Is he yet the uncompromising enemy of the measure? He has given no evidence to the contrary. Judge White and Mr. Van Buren both represented old States, yet how different the conduct of the former! Animated by a sense of justice towards the new States, willing and desirous that every freeman should become the owner of the soil, he adopted the liberal policy of placing the attainment of the public domain, or a portion of it, within the means of the most humble individual in the community. Again, Judge White has uniformly opposed the appropriation by Congress of moneys belonging to the Treasury of the Union to works of internal improvement, other than those of palpably a national character.

The importance of a strict adherence to this principle, in the administration of the Government, is too fully attested by the history of the past, to require either argument or proof at this day. There is too young not to remember the deep anxiety felt by the South on this subject, during Mr. Van Buren's presidential term. Who among us does not recollect the feelings of disgust excited in his

bosom on being told by those in power, that the will of Congress, and not the Constitution alone, limited the power of that body over the revenue of this nation? Was it not opposition to this principle that placed General Jackson in the Presidential Chair, and can it have escaped the recollection of any one, the universal feeling of joy occasioned by the whole South, on receiving the intelligence of the President's vote on the Haynells and other rail bills? This act of General Jackson was hailed by the friends of the Union as a triumph of the Constitution over a system of extravagance and corruption of the most dangerous character. Had it been perverted to, it would have resulted in the overthrow of this Government. For it had long been perceived that the system of internal improvement by the General Government, as then understood and practiced upon, had become an indispensable prop to a Tariff for protection.

That they must stand or fall together, that there would be no money to spend upon works of internal improvement, without a high Tariff; and that there would be no pretext for taxing the people, unless increased facilities for the disbursement of their moneys were given to Congress. Do you desire to see this system revived? If so, you would most cordially support Mr. V. Buren. He has voted with those that have gone furthest on this subject. He has voted for one of the most extravagant propositions, one of the most decided Federal measures in the history of the legislative records of the country. He has been in favor, under the sanction of Congress, of establishing turnpike rates upon the Cumberland road; of laying tolls, and collecting the same by the agents of the U. States, in the several States through which the road passed. After this vote, it would seem that you would run no risk of a vote from him, on propositions analogous to that of the Mayville road bill. It has been said by the friends of Mr. Van Buren that he has repented for his vote upon this measure—that his mind has undergone a change, &c. This may be. I hope that it is so. But is it not a little remarkable that a Gentleman of his intelligence, after having been Governor of N. York, and then a Senator in the Congress of the U. States, should not before that day, on a great constitutional question, have come to some decision? and is it not still more strange that he should have united with the ultra-Federal party then in the Senate upon this proposition? Were I disposed to assign reasons for the Gentleman's conduct on that occasion I would refer to the then doubtful prospects of the political parties of the country (the scales were nearly balanced)—to the great popularity of the road, &c.

I will not, however, say, that these were his motives. He may have had others, or voted without any. I have ever entertained the opinion, that the continued prosperity of the people of this Republic, and the perpetuity of the Union, depend upon the justice of its laws and the economy of its administration. Hence that the people should pay no more money into the National Treasury than was necessary to provide for its actual defence, and meet its legitimate expenditures; and that all laws taxing the people for objects other than these, are usurpations upon their right, and violative of the Constitution. The Tariff laws of 1824 and 1828, in my judgment belong to this class of legislation, with this additional objection,—that they operated unequally upon the different sections of our country,—that while they levied heavy contributions on the growers of cotton in the South, they conferred (unmerited) corresponding benefits upon the manufacturers of the North and East. The unequal bearing of these measures were seen and felt by the South; a spirit of resistance was the consequence, the melancholy incidents connected with which I forbear here to record. Indeed, the soundest dictates of patriotism require at my hands, that I should not only endeavor to forget the injustice inflicted upon the cultivators of the soil here and elsewhere, but that I should use my best exertions to erase and obliterate from the minds of my countrymen, every prejudice excited by these most unjust, unwise, unconstitutional, and oppressive laws. Do any amongst us feel an interest in seeing this system revived? If so, Mr. V. Buren is their man. It is a cause, for the success of which he has labored long, evincing a zeal, and a determination, rarely, if ever equalled, and assuredly not surpassed. But he shall speak for himself.

On the 13th May, 1834, the Tariff bill "entitled an act to amend the several acts for imposing duties on imports" passed the Senate by a vote of 25 to 21, Mr. Van Buren voting for the bill.

On the 13th February, 1837, in the Senate of the U. States, the bill known by the name of the Wool-lens bill (the duties of which were admitted by its friends to be prohibitory on many articles of manufactures, was taken up, when two motions were submitted) one to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance (a committee opposed to the bill) and the other in the Committee on Manufactures (friendly to the bill).

Pending these motions, Mr. Van Buren addressed the Senate as follows:—"Mr. Van Buren considered the object of the bill clearly to be immediately directed to the protection of manufactures, therefore the reference to the Committee on Manufactures seemed to be proper. Afterwards it would be also proper to refer the bill to the Committee on Finance, who would report on the question, whether the state of the revenue, or the effect upon it of this bill would allow the adoption of the measure. He knew that the Tariff bill of 1824 should have gone to the Finance Committee, and did not, still he thought it no good reason why this bill should not go to the Committee on Manufactures first, and then to that on Finance, after."

The bill, with this understanding, was referred to the Committee on Manufactures;—see Congressional Debates of the above date, page 337. The bill was reported back to the Senate by the committee, when Mr. Berrien moved a reference of the bill to the Committee on Finance. Upon which motion, Mr. Van Buren made a few remarks, in explanation of the grounds upon which he should vote against this motion. He objected to the commitment of the bill for the proposed purpose, as the amendment was of so simple a character that it could be as well offered and acted on in the Senate.—Senate, Feb. 19th, 1837, page 369.

Mr. Macco (after the motion to send the bill to the Finance Committee failed) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to inquire into the probable effect upon the Agriculture, Manufactures and Finances of the country; which motion was rejected, 30 yeas, and 26 nays; and H. L. WHITE in favor of the motion, and VAN BUREN and WEBSTER against the proposition; see ib. 369.

Here we find Mr. Van Buren again guilty of management of the most disreputable character, to procure the passage of a law imposing burdens on the South, most oppressive and subversive of their constitutional rights—could the venerable patriot Mason have entertained for Mr. V. Buren, feelings other than those of contempt, when he (after giving the pledges that he did not only refuse to send the bill to the Finance Committee, but voted against the recommitment of the bill, with a view to inquire what injury the agriculture of the country would sustain by its passage.

What a striking contrast is here exhibited between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren—Jackson regarded the cultivators of the soil as the "bones and sinews" of the country—Van Buren, where a few wool growers in New York were concerned, did not even at the solicitation of Mr. Macco, deign to make the slightest inquiry into the subject. Mr. Van Buren voted for the Tariff of 1828.

Senate, May 12th. The question was on the passage of the bill, taken by yeas and nays.

Yeas—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Batesman, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Chase, Dickerson, Foot, Hayne, Knight, McLane, Mason, Marks, Parrie, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of S. C., Tyler, VAN BUREN, Webster, Wiley, Woodbury—35.

Nays—Messrs. Benton, Berrien, Boulogne, Cobb, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky., Johnson of Louisiana, Kane, King, McKinley, Noble, Ridgely, Rowan, Rogers, Tazewell, Thomas, WHITE, Williams—21. See Congressional Debates, vol. 4th, part 1st, page 726.

It is due to Mr. Van Buren to say, that amongst all the charges of inconsistency urged against him, I believe no one more completely with his political course has ventured to say (right or wrong) that he is not a Tariff man. His management and vote in favor of the manufacturers, has doubtless secured for him the hostile gratitude of that portion of the community. I have barely heard it hinted by some of his friends that he was instructed to vote for the Tariff of 1824? For the Woolens bill of 1837? Did he believe any, or either of them, unconstitutional, unjust, and oppressive? If so, he should have resigned his seat in the Senate, rather than to have violated his conscience. Judging from his speeches, I am disposed to believe that Mr. Van Buren had no qualms of conscience to contend with; that he is really what he seems to be, a Tariff man, heartily out and out.

My next objection to Mr. Van Buren is, that he is an abolitionist, and that he and his friends are at this time aiding their cause. This declaration I utter myself I shall be able to sustain, by facts, and circumstantial testimony of the most conclusive character. In the first place, he is a native citizen of a free State; by education and habit opposed to the institution of slavery. To deny this, would be rejecting the conceded doctrine that man is the creature of habit; that his principles and opinions are in a good degree the result of his juvenile associations and scholastic attainments.—That Mr. Van Buren's mind received this bias against slavery is rendered absolutely certain, from the stand he took in the Senate of New York in opposition to the admission of Missouri into the Union. That we may have a more distinct comprehension of the principles contended for by that body, I beg leave to insert the preamble and resolutions voted for, viz:

"Whereas the prohibiting of the further extension of slavery in these U. States is a subject of deep concern to the people of this State; and whereas, we consider slavery as an evil much to be deplored, and that every Constitutional barrier should be interposed to prevent its further extension, and that the constitution of the U. States clearly giving to Congress the right to require of the new States not comprised within the original boundaries of the U. States the prohibition of slavery as a condition of their admission into the Union: Therefore Resolved, (if the honorable Senate concur therein) that our Senators be instructed and our Representatives in Congress be requested to oppose the admission of a State into the Union of any Territory not comprised as aforesaid, without making the prohibition of slavery therein an indispensable condition of admission."

On the 29th January, 1820, the Senate took up the resolution, and passed the same unanimously; the following Senators being present:

Messrs. Adams, Austin, Barrow, Barstow, Bates, Childs, Dudley, Dayton, Dimas, Evans, Frothingham, Hammond, Hart, Livingston, Loomis, Frethy, Moors, Mallory, McMartin, Moore, Paine, Rose, Remondet, Skinner, &c. &c. &c. VAN BUREN, Wilson, Yeager—30.

Was Mr. Van Buren, on the day that he gave his assent to the passage of this preamble and resolution, in favor of abolishing slavery in the Territory of Missouri? To doubt it, we must read the gentleman's own words recorded in the proceedings of the Senate. Else why did the Senate refuse to admit Missouri into the Union, unless she would prohibit slavery within her Territory. Was not the restriction insisted upon with the hope and expectation that the climate of Missouri would, rather than to continue in a state of vassalage to the General Government, make terms with Congress, and yield up their property in their claws? Did they not avail themselves of their supposed advantage over the citizens of that territory, with a view to force them to do that which they were not otherwise disposed to do, or was their object not to effect the emancipation of the Slaves, but to secure their transfer to Kentucky or elsewhere, without changing their condition. Such could not have been their design. Their intention evidently was, to extirpate slavery from the territory of Missouri, by changing the relationship between master and servant there. If not, why deny to more than sixty thousand freemen these privileges and blessings resulting from state government, until they consented to the restriction. To suppose that they had a less object in view than the destruction of the institution of slavery, would be attributing to Mr. Van Buren and friends an imbecility of action, a want of motive not less disreputable to their understandings than unjust and oppressive to the inhabitants thus assailed. By reference to the history of the times, it will be found that the south and southwest regarded this attempt to restrict Missouri, on the question of slavery, as an indirect effort to emancipate the slaves in that quarter, and as a blow aimed at the destruction of that species of property throughout the Union.

Hence we find that an excitement grew out of the discussions of that subject, that threatened the destruction of the government. Notwithstanding which Mr. Van Buren and his friends remained firm to their purpose, willing rather than to relinquish their darling object, to put to hazard the security, the peace and happiness of this great and glorious Republic. Can any man doubt, with these facts before him, that Mr. Van Buren was then an abolitionist? If so, what has transpired since that time, to induce the belief that his mind has undergone a change? Has he at any time since, in answer to the numerous letters addressed to him on this subject, uttered one syllable from which any such inference could be drawn? It is true that he makes (as do many of his friends) large professions of friendship for the South, but not one word in defense of slavery.

In his letter, dated at Washington, of the 6th March, 1836, to Junius Arms, and others, he condemns in no measured terms the intemperate zeal of one portion of the abolitionists; whilst he applies the placid hand to the Society of Friends in the most equitable manner, admitting at the same time the object of both to be the emancipation of slaves in the United States. He denounces the former as being new converts, whilst he lauds to the skies the Quakers for their temperate adherence to the cause. I am at a loss to understand the reasons of this distinction, unless the gentleman belongs to that class of abolitionists that he denounces consistent and of long standing, and therefore, objects to his new companions, because they cannot boast as much service as himself, or may be (as new converts frequently are) that they are a little too moving just at this time, to subvert his convenience.

It may be said that he has done no more than merely to chide the fanatic zeal of his friends—that he has positively given it as his opinion, that "Congress have not the constitutional power to legislate on the question of slavery in the States, and that this should be received as a boon by the South." Has not every intelligent abolitionist in

America, both of the old and new school, and the same? Has any one had the temerity to assert in the face of the Constitution, a different doctrine? Have the abolitionists, at any time, contemplated the emancipation of the slaves in the State by the direct legislative intervention of Congress? Has not their policy been, and is it not now, to secure the protection of the slaves by legislative enactment, in the District of Columbia, to gain the opportunity of making the slave throughout the Union, by the circulation among them of incendiary pamphlets, tracts, and political representations, stimulating them to acts of violence and insurrection, by means of which their owners are to be forced to do what Congress is inhibited by the Constitution from doing?

Yes, Gentlemen, the security of our lives and our property are assailed; from the confederations of our neighbors' dwelling, and the insubordination of our women and children we are to take counsel from or learn, and seek security in the emancipation of our slaves. Thank Heaven, we have the means of averting the contemplated mischief within the bosom of our immediate section of country.

Having exposed, successfully I trust, the machinations of the abolitionists, I shall next endeavor to show that Mr. Van Buren's opinions do not in the slightest manner conflict with their plans. All they desire is to have the question in reference to the District of Columbia left open, and have their petitions received by Congress. In the letter referred to above, Mr. Van Buren employs this language, viz: "As anxious as you can possibly be to arrest all agitation upon this disturbing subject, I have considered the question you have propounded to me, with a sincere desire to arrive at the conclusion that the subject in respect to the District of Columbia, can be safely placed on the same ground on which it stands as regards the States, viz: the want of constitutional power in Congress to interfere in the matter. I owe it, however, to candor, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself, that the grant to Congress in the constitution of the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia." &c.

Again, Mr. Van Buren says: "thus viewing the matter, I would not from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing, that Congress does not possess the power of interfering with, or abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia."

What could the abolitionists desire more? They have here a positive pledge from Mr. Van Buren, that should be elected President, this question in reference to the District is to remain an open one, during his administration. The only perceivable difference between Mr. Van Buren and the abolitionists consist in this—the latter think the present a proper time to press the subject—the former prefers, as do his friends, that it should be postponed at least until after the next Presidential election.

Now I ask, if it decide that Congress has the constitutional power to emancipate the slaves in the District of Columbia, is not inviting the abolitionists to renewed exertions, with a view to effect that object? I further ask, if the voting by Mr. Van Buren's friends in Congress for the reception of abolition petitions, is not an invitation to present them? And if to do both is not aiding the abolition cause? If so, Mr. Van Buren and his friends are obnoxious to the charge. In Mr. Van Buren's denunciations against the abolitionists? I have in my possession an extract from Mr. Van Buren's late message to the Legislature of New York, in which Mr. Van Buren to the Governor of the State. This extract embraces a portion of the Governor's message that relates to the slave question. I take it for granted that Mr. Van Buren intended, by sending this paper under his own frank, that it should be understood that he adopted the sentiments it contains as his own. Had the gentleman known the universal impression here, he might have spared himself the trouble of sending this document by his frank. It is generally believed, that the public functionaries of New York do not transact business of this importance without the gentleman's advice. I shall in the short review that I am about to make of this document, treat it as Mr. Van Buren's own production.

The message speaks in the highest terms of the intelligence and patriotism of the people of the south; admits the existence of abolition societies in New York, and that they had been and were then engaged in publishing by thousands, incendiary tracts of a great variety, with a view to effect the emancipation of the slaves in the States. The message further admits the direct tendency of these publications to be to inflame the passions of the slaves, and stimulate them to acts of violence inconsistent with the security of their owners.

In the State of New York it is an indictable offence for a man to threaten to do violence either to the person or property of another. What punishment do you suppose that the Governor or Mr. Van Buren would have the Legislature of New York to inflict upon these incendiaries, who the message admits have been endeavoring to destroy, not only the lives and the property of their brethren of the South, but to crumble into ruins the fairest fabric of human liberty ever devised by the wisdom of man. Should they be punished as felons, and either hanged or sent to the Penitentiary for life? or should they be simply fined and imprisoned? or in view of the tragic scenes that were daily transpiring in Mississippi, or the knowledge of the general apprehension that throughout the whole South brought officially to his notice, receive still a milder punishment?

You shall hear the punishment designed to be inflicted by Governor Marcy and Mr. Van Buren upon the offenders, viz: "Relying on the influence of a sound and enlightened public opinion, to restrain and control the misconduct of citizens of the Government, especially when directed as it has been in this case with unexampled energy and unanimity in the particular evils under consideration, and perceiving that its operations have been thus far salutary, I entertain the best hopes that this remedy of itself, will entirely remove these evils or render them comparatively harmless."

Was ever disappointment so great? Instead of the gallows, which they richly merit, or solitary confinement, or fine and imprisonment, the mild punishment that ever should have been thought of, we find them turned over to *agitate* under the gentle, the mild, and enlightening influence of public opinion in New York. I will not pursue the subject further. I do sincerely regret to be forced to say, that I place no confidence in the declarations of gentlemen professing to be opposed to the agitation of this question, who do not, and will not employ the means within their reach to check the evil. So long as Mr. Van Buren and his friends hold that Congress has the power to legislate on the question of slavery in reference to the District; and that it is the duty of that body to receive abolition petitions; and the Governor of the State leave the incendiaries to be punished for their bloody crimes by public opinion; just so long will the excitement continue. The country can be relieved from this disgraceful subject alone by Congress and the States doing their duty.

Again, there seems to be a misconception in reference to Mr. Van Buren's course and political opinions, which can alone be accounted for by the violence and presumption of his friends. The idea has obtained generally, that Mr. Van Buren

is one of Gen. Jackson's earliest friends, and most devoted friends, when in point of fact he is merely one of the President's slavish adherents; he voted against him in 1824, and never came to his support until he saw the American people, by thousands, and tens of thousands, flocking to the Jackson standard; it was then, and not till then, that the little New Yorker threw up his cap, and became one of the old boys. Does any one suppose that Mr. Van Buren would ever have been doing anything in the ranks of Gen. Jackson, had he not been victorious. Mr. Van Buren is now considered to be joined off upon the old friends of this administration, as the very pink of democracy. Let us examine his pronouncements to this distinction.

During the late war with Great Britain, we find him opposed to the re-election of Mr. Madison, and in favor of Clinton, the Federal Candidate. We must find him in the Legislature of New York, voting for Rufus King for U. S. Senator, a Federalist, the companion of Adams, the elder, Timothy Pickens, Olin, Quincy, and others of a kindred character. We have seen him, side by side, voting with Mr. Webster, from the year 1824 to 1828, on the public lands question, the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road; in favor of stricting Missouri; and finally deciding that Congress have the Constitutional power to free the slaves in the District of Columbia, and that abolition petitions ought to be received by that body.

I claim to be excused for distrusting his Republicanism. The Father of Truth has said "that the tree shall be known by its fruits." I am too much a matter of fact man, to surrender the substance for its shadow. I desire to see a Republican in truth and fact presiding over the destinies of this Nation. I have heard but two objections urged against Judge White: First, that the Nullifiers support his election; and secondly, that he cannot be elected. In answer to the first, I will say that if Judge White is an honest man, it matters not by whom he is elected, or by whom voted for, he will be Hugh L. Whitestill. If, however, the Nullifiers supporting Judge White disqualify him, or renders it improper that he should be voted for, ought not the support of Mr. Van Buren by John Q. Adams and his abolition friends to disqualify him for our votes also; it is a bad rule that will not work both ways; the truth is the nullifiers and abolitionists are free, and have the constitutional right to vote for whom they please, and the individual voted for is none the worse for having received the votes of either, if he is honest. I say again "judge the tree by its fruit."

As to the second objection, I am of the opinion that Judge White's prospects are fast improving; intelligence from every quarter of the Union justifies this belief. The way to elect a man is to vote, and talk for him. Then let us without reference to others, in imitation of one of our old, march up to the polls with a heart single, and there do our duty to God and our country.

In conclusion, I have without arrogance, or other unworthy motive on the one hand, or affected diffidence on the other, as becomes a freeman, fearlessly pointed out some of the objections which disqualify Mr. Van Buren, in my judgment, for the office of President of these United States. Acting on the principle that no individual is so obscure as not to be under the strongest obligations of patriotism to lend his aid (no matter how humble) in arresting a great public evil, and preserving and transmitting to our latest posterity unimpaired those blessings and institutions, the price of the blood of our Fathers.

I have no apology to offer for what I have said. I only ask that you will forgive me for having troubled you with the reading of so long a letter. I have the honor to be, respectfully, &c.

SAMUEL W. MARDIS.
Col. C. Perkins, Col. G. W. Crabb, and others.

Charlotte Bakery.
THE subscriber has taken this method to inform the public in general, that he is now ready to carry on the above business in all its branches; such as

Crackers of all sorts, Butter Biscuit, Sugar Cake, do. Jumbles, Ginger Bread, and Ginger Nuts.

The whole of these cakes will keep for twelve months.

Tea Ruak every evening at 5 o'clock.—Hot light BREAD every morning at 7 o'clock. All of which can be had as cheap as any imported.

Orders for Parties will be punctually attended to when proper notice given.

F. C. JOULLAIN.
Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 65/

N. B. The highest price will be given for Butter and Eggs.

\$10 REWARD.
STOLEN or Runaway (supposed to be Stolen) from my premises, in this place, on Wednesday last, between 9 and 1 o'clock, a tolerable large sized yellow Dog. His feet, fore-legs, breast and underpart of his neck was white, with a white ring part of the way round his neck, tail tipped with white, black nose and face with a white streak in it—altogether a very handsome Dog. If any one will secure and send him to me, or will give me such information as will enable me to get him, shall have \$5 reward. And if he will appear and give such evidence as will convict the Thief in a legal prosecution shall have \$10.

G. H. NICHOLS.
Charlotte, August 3, 1836. 53/

Administrator's Sale.
ON Friday the 19th of August next, at the late residence of Francis Saunier, dec'd., will be exposed to public sale, all the property belonging to the Estate of the deceased, consisting in part of the following articles, viz:

A quantity of Silver plate,
4 Sets of fine Procelain ware, one of which contains 80 pieces,
One fine marble Clock,
2 Mahogany bedsteads,
and a variety of other furniture, &c., which is valuable. Terms made known on day of sale.

B. OATES.
Administrator with the Will annexed.
July 28, 1836. 64/4

BEEF! BEEF!
THE subscriber begs leave to inform the Citizens of Charlotte, and its vicinity, that he will furnish them with a quantity of first rate mountain beef, on every Tuesday and Friday, during the present season, commencing the 25th of July.

JAS. SLOAN.
June 30, 1836.—301/4

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Charlotte: Friday, August 5, 1836.

THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE CAUCUS.
Republican Whig Ticket:
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, for Governor.
HUGH L. WHITE, for President.
JOHN TYLER, for Vice-President.

COUNTY CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE:
Senators: W. JULIUS ALEXANDER,
WASHINGTON MORRISON,
Commons: Dr. WILLIAM A. ARDREY,
Col. SOLOMON REED.
Election next Thursday.

67 We have barely room to call the attention of our readers to the very interesting letter of Mr. Mardis, of Alabama, accepting the nomination of Elector, and giving his reasons for being opposed to the election of Mr. Van Buren. It is worthy the serious and candid perusal of all; and we hope it may, in some measure, be an apology for the want of general interest in this week's paper.

The Election.
In another week, the People of the State will have exercised the important right, of selecting their Governor and Members of the Legislature.

We suppose the elections generally will turn upon party grounds, and in this view of the subject, we call upon the Whigs of the country to do their duty, rally to the Polls and let nothing be lost, as it too often happens, for want of diligence. Were it possible, we would urge upon the people the necessity of making worth and ability the test of their candidates; but unfortunately, Van Burenism has got too strong a hold in our State for that—their motto is sacrifice every thing for your party, and we are compelled, as we would fight Indians, to meet them with their own weapons. Let every Whig then be at his post, on Thursday next, and if we do not succeed, we will at least have the consolation to think that we died in the breach, fighting for what we conceive to be the best interests of our country.

67 In following out the principles upon which Mr. Van Buren expects to get into power, a number of offices having been distributed among the party in this State, for the purpose, either of increasing the zeal of the friends of the persons appointed, or of holding out additional inducements to others who may be in the ranks of the faithful. We know this plan has been adopted with some success in the Northern States; but we think Mr. Van Buren mistakes the Southern character if he supposes its application here will be beneficial to him. The People are always honest, and when undeceived they will indignantly spurn men who have been operating upon them for their own selfish ends. They are made to believe that all this talk about office-seekers is merely used by the Whigs to influence them against Van Buren; but when they see appointments made, where active partisans are the only persons selected, they begin to open their eyes, and give up a party supported by such means.

67 In preceding numbers we have shown that Mr. Van Buren opposed the vital interests of the South in his opposition to the election of Mr. Madison, and to the admission of Missouri, except upon the abolition of Slavery within her borders.—the next political subject of importance to the South was the Tariff. In 1824 Mr. Van Buren voted with those who went farthest in imposing a protective Tariff, more especially on those articles in which the South was most materially affected, viz: Cotton bagging, coarse cottons and woollens. It may be said that the Tariff of 1824, was not opposed strongly by the South itself, but if that was the case we have the fact that in 1828, she was not only opposed to it, but a degree of excitement had sprung up which threatened a dissolution of the Union, yet even then Mr. Van Buren is found pursuing his old course of opposition to the South and voting for the Tariff of that year.

In later years a yet more important question to the South has arisen, we allude to the Abolition of Slavery, and more especially the constitutional authority of Congress to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. If Congress has this authority, we conceive the admission which seems to be made on all hands, that it cannot interfere with Slavery in the States, as perfectly immaterial. For no one, even the veriest abolitionist, would claim the right of Congress obtaining Slaves for the purpose of emancipation, except by purchase from the owners. If she can constitutionally make that purchase, what cares the abolitionist whether it is done in the city of Washington or New Orleans—his object is equally accomplished. Let it be conceded then that Congress can constitutionally Abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia and the abolitionists have but one more step to make, that is to get an appropriation from congress to purchase slaves from their owners in the District, make it a mart for the purchase of Slaves, offer the highest prices, and the abolition of Slavery is accomplished as far as the revenue of the United States will admit. But has congress this constitutional power?—We conceive not, for whatever may be the legislative authority of congress over the District, it is prohibited from purchasing any property except for public use. could, by any reasonable inference, the purchase of slaves, for purposes of emancipation, be said to be for

public use? We think clearly not, for if the slaves are for public use, they must remain in servitude and the object of emancipation is not accomplished. A contrary doctrine, opposed as it is by reason, would be still more reprehensible in its consequences. For admit the constitutionality of congress to abolish Slavery in the District, suppose the abolitionists to succeed in making it a political question and obtain a majority in congress, we would exhibit the singular scene of a government imposing a tax upon the wealth of the community for the purpose of becoming a purchaser of its property and reducing its value to nothing. In other words, the South would be paying a tax to government for the purpose of enabling it to become a purchaser of her slaves, and the seat of government would be the mart where they would be brought for the purpose of emancipation. These may be called mere evils of the imagination,—perhaps they are so, for this Union would be shattered apart before the South would permit their existence. But if we wish to preserve that Union—if we wish to enjoy its benefits, we should meet these doctrines at the threshold, not only by reason, but by elevating if possible to the chief Magistracy, men who hold similar opinions to our own on this subject—opinions, as we of the South believe, so vitally important to the preservation of this Union. Mr. Van Buren is not that man. On this subject we are disposed to do Mr. Van Buren all justice, and for that purpose quote from his own letter his opinion on this question:

"I owe it, however, to candour, to say to you, that I have not been able to satisfy myself that the grant to congress in the constitution, of the power of 'exclusive legislation in all cases whatever' over the Federal District, does not confer on that body the same authority over the subject that would otherwise have been possessed by the States of Maryland and Virginia, or that congress might not in virtue thereof take such steps as those States might themselves take within their own limits and consistently with their rights of sovereignty."

Thus resuming the matter, I would not from the lights now before me, feel myself safe in pronouncing that congress does not possess the power of abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Non-committal and evasive as this language is, if it means anything, it is that in his (Mr. Van Buren's) opinion, congress possesses the constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia. Yet we of the South holding, as we do, contrary opinions, deeming as we do the practical result of their operation, are called upon to support Mr. Van Buren. We cannot suppose that any one who makes the interest of his country his motive of action will do so.

(To be continued.)

67 How cheering and gratifying to the feelings, amid the din of political controversy, to turn to the proceedings of such a body as the Knoxville convention. It is like returning from the trouble and turmoil of business to enjoy the sweet tranquility of domestic repose. Here are no bickerings, no prostituted motives,—naught but their country's welfare and prosperity constitute the object of their speculation and the theme of their eloquence. There was only one drawback to the delight with which we perused the proceedings of that body. It was, that North Carolina, in her stingy parsimony, had made no appropriations for the surveys within her borders; and that, too, when if the road is established, a large proportion of the money necessary to its completion will probably be expended within her borders, and the road tend to promote the prosperity of a large portion of her citizens. We hope, however, on this subject that the people will not respond to this parsimonious proceeding of their legislature—that as private individuals they will at least subscribe for a proportional part of the stock and unite with her sister States in the glory of accomplishing so great a work.

While on this subject we would call the attention of our readers to the recent proceedings of the people at Salisbury, which was published two weeks ago, and at Fayetteville, which we shall publish next week, on the subject of uniting the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba with the latter Town, by means of a rail-road. Fayetteville has acted nobly on the occasion in the employment of an engineer to survey the route.

We are placed in a delicate position on this subject. Nature has pointed out a market for our produce when state pride would lead us to select another. Let, however, the means of transportation be increased—bringing Fayetteville as near to us as Cheraw or Camden, and we are confident that every North Carolinian would give the preference to the former. Go on then we would say to Fayetteville in your noble enterprise—you must, you will succeed, and we will rejoice in the day when the wealthy and productive counties of North Carolina will find a market within her own borders.

Modern Degeneracy.—Now-a-days, talents, private virtue, a capacity for public trusts, and even long and faithful public services are no passport to the enjoyment of public honors. The time was, when scanning the claims of a candidate for public favor, the only enquiries were—Is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the Constitution? Why have these been substituted for the degrading questions—Is he for Van Buren? Will he stand by the Baltimore Convention? Will he be faithful

unto death, to the great conservative principle, that "to the victors belong the spoils?" Individual confidence is destroyed, private friendships are violated, the very bonds of nature are broken asunder, in slavish obedience to the claims of party.—Is a candidate honest—what matters it? Of private virtue and genuine patriotism? Of what avail are such considerations? Has he been the companion of our boyhood, our associate through life, our bosom friend, our kind benefactor? We will have none of him. Will he stand by the party—rise or fall, sink or swim with the party—sacrifice himself, his feelings, principles and duties to the party? If he fail in the smallest of these things, we will have none of him. He is not of the party.—*Ral. Register.*

A Good Law.—The Legislature of the State of Connecticut, at their last session, passed a law, requiring that all steam boats, navigating their waters, shall, when they meet each other, pass to the right or star-board side; shall show two good lanterns at night, at least fifteen feet above deck; and be provided with two good eight-oared boats, so placed as to be available for the safety of passengers.

Large Dividend.—The Richmond (Va.) Mining Company, for the last six months, have declared a dividend of 100 per cent. The mines, as yet, have been worked only by manual labor. The Company is now contracting for machinery, which when completed, will it is estimated, enable the stockholders to realize a dividend of \$500 per cent.

POSTSCRIPT.

Election Returns.
FRANKLIN COUNTY—3 Members.
John D. Hawkins, Senate; Joseph Becklin and Thomas Howerton, Commons—all for Van Buren. Poll: Hawkins 261, H. J. G. Griffin 151. Becklin 633, Howerton 608, Dr. W. Johnson (Whig) 361. No change since last year. For Governor, Spright 564, Dudley 308. Gustis Perry re-elected Sheriff, by 247 votes over N. Gorton.

EDGECOMB—3 Members.
Thomas H. Hall, Senate; J. J. Daniel, James George, Commons—all Van Burenites—no change since last year. W. D. Pettway Sheriff. For Governor, Spright 1173, Dudley 75.

GRANVILLE—4 Members.
John C. Teylor, Senate; Robt. B. Giffman, Chas. R. Eaton, and Wm. Fleming, Commons—all for White. Poll: Teylor 407, Wyck 312. Giffman 1081, Eaton 987, Fleming 936, Hunter 522, Harris 429, Cooke 269. White gains since last year 3. For Governor: Dudley 977, Spright 312.

PITT—3 Members.
We learn verbally, that Alfred Mays, (Whig) is elected in the Senate; Mazon D. Mays and John Spiers (Van Buren), in the Commons. Van Buren gains, since last year, one.

A battle has been fought 8 miles below Columbus, Ga. between 250 Creek Indians and 90 of the Georgia troops—whites had 5 killed, Indians supposed to have had 30 killed. A battle was also fought at Micanopy between 80 U. S. soldiers and about 200 Seminole Indians. 12 of the soldiers were wounded. Particulars next week.

Valuable TOWN Property FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer for sale in the town of Charlotte, on the 1st of September, (Thursday of the Superior court,) at public sale, the House and lots (front and back) situated in the town of Charlotte, opposite the Presbyterian church. On the front lot is a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Stable, and first rate Ice House.

On the same day will be sold Household and Kitchen Furniture, Two Milch Cows with calves, Farming Utensils, &c.

The subscriber being determined to remove to the West, persons desirous of making purchases would do well to attend, as great bargains may be had. The Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms of sale made known on the day.

ISAAC HYAMS.
August 1, 1836. 54/

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday the 23d of August instant, will be sold at the late residence of John Hannon, dec'd., the following property, viz:

Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JAMES T. ASBURY, Adm'r.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said Estate are notified to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

August 3, 1836. J. T. A.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 25th August next, at the late residence of William Potts, dec'd., a quantity of Wheat, Oats, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Farming Utensils, One set Blacksmith Tools, Three or Four well broke Mules, and other articles too tedious to mention. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

ANN R. POTTS, Adm'r.
July 30, 1836. 53/

Persons knowing themselves indebted to said deceased are requested for the last time, to make payment on or by the day of sale. Also persons holding claims against said deceased, are required to present them legally attested for payment to Mr. T. K. Curleton, who will settle said Estate.

A. R. P. Adm'r.

Miscellaneous Deferred Articles.
General Houston and Santa Anna.—The Louisville (Ky.) City Gazette says, that these opposing commanders are old friends; and that when in Washington, some years since, when Santa Anna was in exile, they were engaged in attempting to negotiate a loan of three millions, for the purpose of conquering Texas and Mexico. Houston vaulted at the time that he would yet revel in the halls of Montezuma. The City Gazette adds:
"How mysterious are the events of this life! Santa Anna was then in exile. He was recalled, placed at the head of the Mexican Government, and the hopes of Houston dimpled. Texas resisted the oppression of Santa Anna. Houston is her vindicator, instead of her conqueror. Santa Anna is his prisoner. His life forfeited by his cruelties and inhuman butchery of defenceless prisoners, is spared. He issues his orders from Houston's camp, and declares it his resolution to remain for a time a prisoner. His capture is known in Mexico. It excites no sensation. His armies are surrendered prisoners of war at his command."
"The romance of history is more wonderful than the paintings of fancy. Houston may yet restore to Mexico the constitution of 1824, 'revel in the palaces of the Montezumas,' and establish the independence of Texas."

A curious controversy is afoot in the Mobile prints, as to whether Maj. Van Buren was or was not an aid of General Scott, in the recent campaign in Florida. The Major is a son of Martin, and when he proceeded to Florida, his father's newspapers duly noticed the important fact, stated his descent, and deduced from his bearing arms in a Southern cause, an argument in favor of his father's receiving Southern votes. The ill-success of the campaign has changed the note of these independent worthies. The Mobile Mercantile Advertiser alleges that the Van Buren organ in that city, now denies that the Maj. was General Scott's aid, and having upon the General's taking command, complimented him as a friend of the Administration has now discovered him to be a "White Whig and Nullifier," the case no doubt of General Scott's want of success!

Those of our readers who latterly have indulged in the comfort of eating beef purchased at an unusually high price, may derive some consolation, if not instruction and amusement, from the following descriptive article taken from the New York Evening Star, a paper we here take occasion to recommend to all lovers of wit, combined always with some salutary advice:

Marketing.—We have lots of Mr. Dismals in market now-a-days—your lively, jocund fellows who immediately look grave and serious the moment they mount the stone steps of Washington or Fulton markets, then their troubles seem to rush upon them like an avalanche. We hear nothing but complaints—deep drawn sighs and melancholy heighos / from those who are cheapening articles; and we almost caught the infection, until yesterday, complaining of the high price of beef to a merry wag—a fellow on whose time and circumstances made no impression, he laughingly said, "O you are not up to trap—can't accommodate yourself to the times—you complain that beef is eighteen pence per pound, when formerly you paid tenpence or a shilling—what's your remedy? Why eat less, my boy, make the average and you will soon bring things down to their old prices—we all eat too much beef—we are too carnivorous—now let me buy your dinner." "Mr. Amos, cut me off three pounds of that knuckle of veal—how much?" "A shilling a pound," said the Alderman. "Now a porter house steak thin and tender, how much?" "Eighteen pence." "Very well." "Those four mutton chops?" "Two shillings." That will do—in all six and sixpence—now have a nice white stew with lemons and plenty of sauce blanche made of the veal—have the cutlets done *à la papillote*—serve up the beefsteak rare and hot—have your potatoes scalloped—buy a shilling's worth of peas and three cents worth of salad, and here you have a neat, delicate dinner—the whole cost of which is less than one dollar, whereas, you were about giving twelve shillings for those ribs alone, now add a nice batter pudding with wine sauce and drink two glasses of Sherry after dinner, and there's economy and philosophy for you, my boy." We took him at his word and the experiment operated like a charm. Instead of a single heavy costly dish, we found several small, neat and inviting, and at thirty-three and a third per cent. deduction, as they say in the stores. We are convinced of the fact that by accommodating ourselves to the times, we overcome its exorbitance, like the reed which bends to the wind; and recovers itself when the blast is over. We really eat too much animal food, and too little bread and vegetables, and seldom command to ourselves practically, that healthy and useful maxim "rise from the table with an appetite." As to marketing, the women are the best managers, the best economists, by all odds. Men who are accustomed to receive and pay away thousands in the course of a day's transactions, cannot descend to the calculation of cents, they are all bustle—haste and extravagance in market, while the women cool, and reflecting—cautious and persevering, skilful and quicksighted count the pennies, and are a

match at all times to those monopolists of their own sex who forestall the delicacies of the season. We met one of those invaluable helpmates whom we delight to have a chat with occasionally, going out of the market with a few eggs and some peas in her basket. "Indeed I shall do no such thing as to give sixteen shillings for three ribs of beef, or eighteen pence a pound for fish, or ten shillings a pair for chickens," said she; to-day, I have five pounds of salt codfish, which cost three shillings—a dozen eggs—some peas—salad—potatoes—a few boiled onions and a rice pudding for dinner, all for a dollar—now isn't this management?" She was right. Management is the word—to make the nimble pence go as far as the slow shilling—this is the true economy.

Look at This!
THE Subscriber informs the Citizens of Charlotte, and the Public Generally, that he still keeps up the **OMNIBUS** concern for the purpose of conveying persons from Charlotte to any of the neighboring towns. He also keeps a neat and easy riding **JUMPER** for the same purpose. He also keeps fine riding horses. All of which will be hired out as reasonable terms as possible. *First rate drivers in all cases.*
July 28, 1836. B. F. BOYD.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jane Lees, deceased, by note or otherwise, are requested to call immediately and settle, as no longer indulgence can be given.
HUGH M. LEE, Administrator.
July 26, 1836. 04-3w

NOTICE.
PERSONS having claims against the estate of Joseph Blackwood, dec'd., are requested to present them properly authenticated, as the estate will be closed by the October Court.
ROBT. SLOAN, Adm'r.
July 25, 1836. 04-3w

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Cureton, dec'd., are requested to come forward and make settlement; and those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated, as the estate will be closed between this and the October Court.
JOHN W. POTTS, Adm'r.
July 23, 1836. 04-3w

To Journeymen Coachmakers.
THE Subscriber is in want of Workmen at the above Business. To such as are good workmen, constant employment and good wages will be given.
THOS. COBBES.
Raleigh, July 14, 1836. 15

BEEF! BEEF!!
Competition is the life of Trade.
THE subscriber takes this method of informing his former customers in Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has been for six weeks past, and is now furnishing the Charlotte Market with good fresh Beef, and expects to do so throughout this season, as he has done heretofore on every Tuesday and Friday morning. He therefore flatters himself, if health permits, that he will be as punctual as formerly, and therefore solicits the continuance and patronage of his former friends, &c.
July 11, 1836. ISAAC CAMPBELL.

Valuable TOWN Property, FOR SALE, AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
I WILL sell, on Tuesday of our August Court, that valuable House and Lots, on Main-street, immediately opposite Dr. Boyd's Hotel. It would be an excellent stand for a Tavern or Store.
The Terms of Sale will be one third cash, and the balance payable in one and two years—the purchaser giving bond with sufficient security.
BEN. COHEN.
July 14, 1836. 105

House and Lot for Sale.
THE subscriber, wishing to remove to the South West, offers for sale his House and Lot in the Town of Charlotte, on Church St. The house is large, of good materials, built by a good workman, and the most convenient in the town; it has all necessary out buildings attached to it, together with a good Garden and well. I will also sell so much of my household furniture as I shall not need, a few pieces of new cabinet work of first quality, and 10 or 12 sets of new bedsteads, all of which may be seen, and terms known by calling on the subscriber at his residence.
JOS. F. PRITCHARD.
July 6, 1836. 301-1f

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.
THE subscriber offers for Sale his valuable plantation, on Rocky River, lying in the fork of the River and Clark's Creek, 9 miles west of Concord, Cabarrus county, containing 200 Acres of as good farming land as the county affords—about 80 Acres cleared. On the premises there are a good frame Dwelling and other necessary out buildings, large Barn and 6 acres of first rate Meadow. Good water convenient to the buildings. This plantation is inferior to none in point of soil and convenience. Any person wishing to purchase would do well to give me a call, examine the land, and hear the price. Terms made easy.
W. F. ALEXANDER.
June 24, 1836.

Memory of Washington!
THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent to receive the contributions of the Citizens of Mecklenburg County, towards the erection of the contemplated National Monument to the Memory of Washington, respectfully informs the People of the County that they will be called upon in a short time, either by himself or his authorized deputy, for each name as they think proper to subscribe to the object. No individual will be allowed to give more than one dollar on his or her own account, but any smaller sum will be received: heads of families, however, will have the privilege of giving what they please on account of all the members of their households. The names of all the contributors will be carefully registered in a book, which book will be sent to Washington City to be enclosed, with others, in the Monument, to be preserved to future ages.
JOS. McCONAUGHEY, Sheriff.
June 17, 1836. 97f

NEGROES WANTED.
I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from 19 to 30 years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.
GREEN HUIE.
July 1, 1836. 300f

A HEAVY STOCK OF GROCERIES, &c.
THE Subscriber now has on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of
GROCERIES, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, MEDICINES, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.
All of which is designed principally for wholesale demands, and will be sold low for CASH, or on time to punctual customers. Merchants in the interior are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock, or send their orders, which shall receive strict attention.
C. J. ORRELL.
N. B. Personal and strict attention will be given to receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving COTTON, and other produce for Storage, Sale, or shipment, as the owner may direct.
C. J. O.
Beck Row, East Hay Market.
Fayetteville, N. C., June 24, 1836.

W. J. Keahey & Co.
HAVING received from N. York the latest Spring and Summer Fashions, inform their friends that they are now ready to execute all orders in their line with neatness and despatch. They take this opportunity of returning their grateful acknowledgments for the liberal share of public patronage with which they have been favored. They think it not presumption to say, they are better prepared to give more general satisfaction than heretofore. To secure confidence, they solicit a fair trial. If misfit should ever occur, it is made good by the cash or a second trial at their own expense.
Charlotte, May, 1836. 94-3m

410 PACKAGES Of Fresh Goods of the Latest Importation!
WE are now receiving and opening, a very large and splendid assortment of
American, British, and India Goods,
purchased in the Cities of New York and Philadelphia, for CASH, and also before the late advance. However, our customers will see that our prices are a shade lower for goods, than formerly, (except Sugar.) Our present stock was selected with great care. Below we give the names of a few of our Goods—
Sup. Fine Blue and Black CLOTH,
Sup. do Adelaide (West of England)
Sup. Black French CASSIMERE,
do. Cinnamon Drab. A splendid assortment of Summer cloth for gentlemen's wear, Ribbed buckskin Cassimere, assorted colors, do. Linen Drill, (a new article.) A fine assortment of Summer VESTINGS, A tasty selection of fancy goods for ladies, A splendid ass't. of rich fig. Silks, latest style Gros de Rhine, Col'd. Silk Shalloyette, fine article, Painted Swiss Muslins, very handsome, A great variety of English and French Painted Muslins, French Calico, 200 pieces of Calico, ass'd. from 10 cts. to 40 cts. per yard, a variety of new patterns, A great variety of French Gingham, ass'd. colors. A fine assortment of Fancy Handkerchiefs, made of sewing Silk, new article, Linen Hdkh, Long Lawn, large stock of Linens, Gloves, ass'd., Ladies silk-rib'd Hose, Black do. Blood Lace Veils, Thread Lace, Inserting Muslin, Edging and Inserting, Plaid Silks for Ladies Dresses, new style, Ladies' Cravats, ass'd. We have, also, a fine assortment of J. Tallman's BOOTS, No. 1, made to order. Ladies' SHOES made by Israel Robinson, to order, warranted.

BONNETS & HATS, GROCERIES,
Superior Green Rio Coffee, Porto Rico Sugars, Wines, Molasses, Salt, Teas, (Imperial, Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black.) &c. A good assortment of Saddles, Bridles, Bridle Bits, Martingales, Rides and Shot Guns, different qualities. All the above articles we will sell as low as any other Merchants in town. We wish the people to call and examine our Stock of Goods.
Also, some prime Bacon.
A liberal discount to those who buy for CASH.
SMITH, WILLIAMS, & BOYD.
April 1, 1836.
Just received 7,000 pounds Porto Rico SUGAR, low for Cash,
Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.

For Rent,
THE shop formerly occupied by Dr. Thomas Harris, convenient to the Courthouse. Apply to the Subscriber, J. THOMSON.
June 2.

A Miller Wanted.
THE Subscriber wishes to hire a hand to attend at a Mill; one of no experience would be preferred. Apply to the Subscriber, H. D. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte, June 23, 1836.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
THE PATENT VEGETABLE MEDICINE, STOMACHIC ET HEPATICO, formed by chemical analysis and synthesis of several proximate vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy, and superseded the necessity of every other mode of treatment wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the Spleen and in Jaundice.
Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo, confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chilliness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, languor, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills,
Are the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the Public. They are extremely mild in their operation, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excrement function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head-ache, have been much benefited, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, uneliminated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr. P. has acquired as the inventor of the "Patent Vegetable Medicine Stomachic et Hepatic," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.
Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors, and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well-qualified to judge on the nature of diseases incident to warm climates. Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B. C. P. M. at his Institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty-street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills, Price 50 CENTS.
These invaluable Medicines are sold in Charlotte by Smith & Williams; in Concord by P. B. Barringer, and in Salisbury by John Murphey, where numerous certificates of their efficacy can be seen.
JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS.
Jan. 1, 1836. 1-y

An Apprentice
TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country preferred.

To the Public!
MR. C. MITCHELL, respectfully informs the Citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he will take in WASHINGTON at his residence, two doors East of the Courthouse. All articles left will be well packed and insured, and sent down upon the regular fair trial—and no charges made if the work is not well done.
July 2, 1836. 301f

Strayed,
FROM the subscriber, two Milch Cows and a yearling heifer. One a red cow with short horns turned inwards. The other a large cow, red sides, white on the back and under the belly, both marked with a short crop on both ears, a round hole in the right, and a slit in the left. The heifer not marked at all. It is probable that the large cow has a calf by this time—it is supposed they will make towards Hopewell. Any one who will deliver these cattle to the subscriber in Charlotte, will be liberally rewarded, and any information respecting them will be thankfully received.
July 2, 1836. F. L. SMITH.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber has lately returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some Fine & Fashionable Articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices. The leading ones are: Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lapins, and Plain English and Swiss WATCHES, Gold Guard CHAINS, also, Feb do. Ladies Fine Gold NECKLACE, Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle Frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights, GOLD KEYS, for Gentlemen and Ladies. IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, HE HAS JUST RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES FROM THE NORTH, viz: Britannia-ware in full sets, Fine Plated Castles, Stuffers and Trays, Plated Castors, Rogers' Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors and Scissors, best Cloth Brushes, Hair do., Table and Tooth do., a variety of PERFUMERY of the best quality, Walking Sticks and Riding Switches, Fine Pistols, (English and French), Snuff Boxes, Percussion Caps, Pocket Books, Emerson's Fine Razor Straps, Boxes and Brushes, &c. The above articles, added to his former stock of Watches and Jewelry, will embrace a variety, which will be sold low for Cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers.
THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, November, 1835. 70-1f

A Splendid Line of HACKS, FROM Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch—having obtained that great desideratum with all Travellers—no detention on the road. It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Salisbury, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Railroad for Norfolk; by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Railroad; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern. Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for SLEEP. The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—only SEVEN DOLLARS. All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile. Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to enter to Salisbury only. All Bundles and Packages at the risk of the owners.
WILLIS MORING, JOSEPH L. MORING

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to \$19 50, as follows:
From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . \$7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail-Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1 1/2
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 5
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, . . . 3
The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is Four Dollars.